The following document was provided by Barry Wallerstein, Regional Targets Advisory Committee (RTAC) member, for consideration by the committee.

Example of Best Management Practices for Major MPO's (For Illustration Purposes)

Core Measures	Description	Points ¹
Smart Growth Design	Substantial new development project is designed in a pedestrian oriented fashion to maximize:	
	buildings with appropriate street frontages	
	neighborhood walkability connect to existing street grid preserve open space, and promote	
•	transit ridership	
Infill and Brownfield Development/Redevelopment	Prioritize/incentivize infill development projects located less than ½ mile from public transit, and serviced by existing infrastructure	•
Transit Oriented Development (TOD)	Prioritize projects designed with an increased scale and density within ½ mile from mass transit stations or bus hubs	
Walkable Neighborhood	All new development projects: 1. have multiple and direct street routing (grid network pattern), and 2. eliminate cul-de-sacs	
Walkable Neighborhood	All new projects to provide safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle access to all transit stops within ½ mile	
Complete Streets	Design and construct all street standards to provide equal access and right of ways for: 1. pedestrian, 2. bicycle, 3. bus,	
	4. rail, and 5. automobiles	
Supplemental Measures	·	
LANDUSEMEASURES.		
Mixed Use	Substantial new development projects are characterized by having various uses such as commercial, residential, and institutional, are:	
	combined in a single building, or on a single site in an integrated development project with functional interrelationships and a	4.
	coherent physical design	
Transit Access	All new development projects provide: 1. safe and convenient bicycle/pedestrian access to	
	transit stops, and 2. essential transit stop improvements (i.e., shelters, route	
	information, benches, and lighting)	

Traffic Calming	Design roadways to reduce motor speeds and encourage pedestrian a bicycle trips. Traffic calming modifications include: 1. narrower streets, 2. speed platforms, 3. bulb-outs at intersections 4. raised crosswalks, 5. center islands, and/or 6. bicycle stoplights	and
Bicycle Measures	Designated bicycle routes: 1. are to connect to existing or Class II Bicycle lanes mile, and 2. project design is to include comparable network that the project to existing loc services	within ½ le a connects
Bicycle Parking (non-residential)	Non-residential projects provide p short and long-term bicycle parkin facilities to meet peak season max demand	g
Pedestrian Network	Provide a pedestrian access netwo 1. internally links all uses, a 2. connects all existing or p external streets, and pede facilities contiguous with site	nd lanned strian
Parking Spaces	Provide at least a 10% reduction or required parking or reductions less code for projects within ½ mile from public transit	than
TRANSPORTATION WEASURES.22 Transportation Signage	Where applicable, provide a displator kiosk displaying transportation information in a prominent area acto employees, residents, or visitors Display to include: 1. bicycle route maps, 2. bus schedules, and 3. other transportation information information information, etc.	cessible
Neighborhood Electric Vehicle (NEV) Access	New development projects are des accommodate NEVs (e.g., routes, infrastructure, and parking)	igned to
Neighborhood Shuttles	New special event centers or other attractions provide shuttle or bus p for transport	
Business Center Shuttles	New office parks, business centers other employment centers provide to and from transit facilities and ea establishments	shuttles

PRICINGMEASURES	
Parking Pricing Strategies	Employee and/or customer paid parking system (parking meters, pay lots, valet, etc.)
Parking Pricing Strategies	Parking cash-out system
IDMASMEMEASURES	
Parking Spaces	 Provide preferential parking spaces for: 1. carpools, 2. vanpools, 3. EVs / alternative fuel vehicles, 4. bicycles near the entrance of buildings
Congestion Pricing Strategies	TBD
Transportation Programs	Develop rideshare program for projects with under 250 employees at a worksite through local ordinances or requirements
End-of-Trip Facilities	 Provide end-of-trip facilities such as: 1. showers, 2. lockers, and 3. changing spaces

¹ Points reflect relative effectiveness in VMT/CO2 LDV reductions between measures and are estimated based on literature, MPO model results, MPO campus Blueprints, expert input, etc...